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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2858.

SUING FOR FIFTY MILLIONS

A Modest Claim to Great Part of Honolulu.

FIFTY million dollars' worth of property in the heart of the city of Honolulu is what Junius Kaae will seek to obtain titles for in the Circuit Court. A local negro lawyer will engineer this suit involving a Monte Christo vision of wealth, and in a few days a motion will be filed in the Circuit Court asking that the matter of the estate of Kellihonui, deceased, be set for hearing. Junius Kaae is the plaintiff in the action, which was several times before the Circuit Court during the monarchical period. The overthrow of the monarchy interrupted the proceedings, and nothing whatever has been done since that time. Clarence W. Ashford was then the attorney for the plaintiff, but in 1885 he left the country and has not been in Honolulu since.

This suit, involving the stupendous amount given above, includes all the property bounded by Nuuanu stream as far as Pacific Heights; thence across the foothills to Lunalilo Home, thence in a straight line to the ocean, the fourth side being the ocean shore to the mouth of Nuuanu stream. When the suit was begun a dozen years ago the property was valuable, but has advanced in value ten-fold since then. At that time there were no imposing business blocks. Now there are six-story buildings, magnificent structures in course of erection, public improvements, both Territorial and Federal, which have caused real estate in the business and residence sections as well, included in the suit, to rise in value, until a conservative estimate placed thereon yesterday, gave it an aggregate value of at least \$50,000,000.

The case is that of Kellihonui, deceased, whose will was filed in the Circuit Court in 1855. The action by Kaae was brought before Chief Justice Judd on June 25, 1890. His petition gave the following information: That he was the executor of the estate of Kamehaokalani Nahimi and one of the heirs of Kellihonui, who died on or about June 23, 1849. The old petition now on file in the Circuit Court contains the information that the will or document was filed by one L. Haalelea with the petition that the document was the last will and testament of the said Kellihonui, and praying that the same might be admitted to probate as such. The petitioner stated upon information and belief that the paper admitted to probate was not the last will and testament, but that it was a forged instrument, and was made or forged by the said L. Haalelea, long after the death of Kellihonui, and but a few days before its presentation to the court. Kaae claims that the signature of the deceased was forged to the paper, as well as the body of the instrument. He also makes the allegation that evidence has been produced that there never was a will and that the same was not signed by any of the witnesses until a long time after the death of Kellihonui. He alleges that Haalelea was admitted to testify contrary to all rules of evidence; that said paper was admitted to probate on the testimony of the subscribing witness who did not see the deceased sign it, and did not hear him acknowledge it and the contents he did not know. The contention is made that no will was ever found. The petitioner said the estate was of great value and that it had all passed into the hands of L. Haalelea.

In showing his qualifications to bring the suit, the petitioner stated that Kellihonui died leaving surviving him his widow, Kekanohohi, who afterwards married L. Haalelea, and she died without issue before Mr. Haalelea. He also left a sister, Nahimu, who was married to Oliver Chapin, their issue being three children. Kalanapihaua and Kaeo were dead when the suit was brought.

Kamehaokalani, the remaining surviving child, was the wife of the petitioner, and was married to him in 1873, when she was nineteen years of age. She died on January 11, 1882, without living issue. By her last will, duly probated in the latter part of 1882, the petitioner was appointed executor of her estate. Kamehaokalani was an infant when the alleged will was probated. At that time, naturally, her father was dead, her mother infirm and on her death bed, and the petitioner states that no one appeared to represent the infant and the court did not appoint any one to represent her at the probating.

The petition further states that the petitioner left two half sisters—Kimoiki, whose mother was Kapuaamohu, the first wife had by Kaumualii, King of Kauai, the father of the deceased and Nahimu. The latter was a daughter of the said Kaumualii and Makua, his second wife. That the said Kimoiki, deceased, left as issue Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani; Her Royal Highness Virginia Kapoiolani; Her Royal Highness Kekaulike, all now deceased. The latter was the mother of the Princesses David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kal-

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOME RULERS' CAMP.

PRESIDENT HAS NOT ASKED DOLE'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is no authoritative foundation for the report that Samuel Parker has been selected to replace Governor Dole of Hawaii. It is not likely that the President will have the information necessary to enable him to act for some time to come. It is perfectly well known that he has not written to Dole asking for his resignation, and as between Dole and some of the elements which are clamoring for his official head, the chances are more than fair that the President would stand by Dole on general principles. What the future movements in this case may be cannot be forecast at this time.—Boston Transcript.

Latest Sugar Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Sugar—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes, per lb, in 100-lb bags:

Cubes, Crushed and Fine Crushed, 5.65c; Powdered, 4.90c; Candy Granulated, 4.90c; Dry Granulated, 4.80c; Confectioners' A, 4.80c; Fruit Granulated, 4.80c; Beet Granulated (100-lb bags only), 4.70c; Molasses A, 4.40c; Extra C, 4.30c; Brown C, 4.20c; D, 4.10c; barrels, 10 cts; ore, half barrels, 25c more; b, 10c more; 50-lb bags, 10c more. No orders taken for less than 75 barrels or its equivalent. Dominos, half-barrels, 5.30c; boxes, 5.55c per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The market opened dull and sluggish and changes were restricted to small fraction both ways, with a few exceptions. Sugar was bought on what was regarded as favorable Washington news, and rose 1% to 125¢.

FIFTY PER CENT REDUCTION.

T. Estrada Palma and the Proposed Cuban Tariff.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—T. Estrada Palma, Pres.-elect of the Republic of Cuba, whose home is at Central Valley, N. Y., has been in consultation with the members of the Cuban commission who are in this country to urge a reduction of 50 per cent of the duty on sugar imported from Cuba.

Mr. Palma declined to discuss the situation either in Washington or in Cuba for publication until he has given it further consideration.

He refused also to discuss the report that he may decline to accept the presidency of the republic unless tariff concessions are made.

Negotiating With Bandits.

RASIOG (Roumeli, Europe, Turkey), January 30.—A reporter of the Associated Press here has had an interview with the delegates who have been negotiating for the release of Miss Stone and Mrs. Trilkas. They said that their negotiations with the brigands had been unsatisfactory, and that they had intended to return to Constantinople. Before starting, however, they say they received fresh information, which induced them to renew their communications with the brigands and that these negotiations are now proceeding.

A coroner's jury held the New York Central Railroad responsible for the tunnel disaster there.

OPENS ROAD TO MORE STEAMERS FROM SEATTLE

The old Tantalus road, from the Schmidt residence to the top of Sugar Loaf mountain is being opened as a private enterprise by Mr. S. T. Alexander. This was undertaken by him when it was found that the road which he projected straight up the mountain from Makiki, was impossible over the figures named by him as his limit.

The new road will be built whenever it can be done for \$15,000, but until that time he will reach his place through this new line of travel. The road crosses the Schmidt property and then dropping through the valley rises over the ridge back of Sugar Loaf. The route along the sides of this mountain is direct to the place of Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander and Newcomb are now designing a bungalow for Mr. Alexander, which is to be erected as soon as the road is passable. The house will be of the most approved mountain plan and will be highly ornamental to the landscape. Adjoining the place of Mr. Alexander are the lots of Mr. H. P. Baldwin and Mr. J. P. Cooke, and it is believed that both of these gentlemen will improve their property as soon as the roads are finished.

Prince Henry's Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The expenses for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia are to be met by a private subscription, and the committee on Finance, named by the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangement, is now at work discussing methods and means of raising the money needed. No decision has been arrived at thus far, but at a meeting of the committee on finance, which will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, it is likely that a definite plan will be approved.

The trial of the Alturas, Cal., lynchers still continues to furnish considerable excitement. After an interesting fight between the attorneys, Judge Harrington advised them to settle their quarrel with pistols.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will establish another route for its vessels. It has decided to give a monthly service between Seattle and Tacoma and Honolulu, using the through vessels from New York.

On March 25 the Oregonian will leave the Sound for Honolulu, and on April 20 the Californian will come the same route.

General Freight Agent Morse said yesterday the new route will in no way interfere with the prompt receipt of freight from New York, as the freight will be landed at San Francisco and reshipped here in the company's local boats, arriving here about eighty days after leaving New York. The net rate of \$2.50 a ton on freight from the Sound will be maintained.

Mr. Morse further stated that the saving of a large amount of money for coal was an additional inducement in starting the new service. Vessels going to the Sound will load bunker coal at Nanaimo, and then take freight.

The coal can be loaded at that place for \$4 a ton less than in San Francisco.

The advent of the new service will undoubtedly affect the business of the Globe Navigation Company, and a rate war is far from improbable. The latter company is at present the only steamer line between the Sound and the Hawaiian Islands. Their freight rate is \$4 a ton, and it is anticipated that the cut of the American-Hawaiian line will be met.

A Freeze Out

HILO, February 6.—The cold storage schedule on perishable goods made out by the Matson Navigation Company for the new steamer Enterprise is reduced to a point that it is hoped will fill the ninety-space set aside in that vessel for cold storage freight. The schedule is as follows: Eggs, 5¢ per dozen, butter, fish and fruit, 3¢ per pound, fresh meat, 7¢ per pound. In large shipments even better rates than these will probably be made. The company has spent over \$75,000 in adding the cold storage and passenger facilities to the equipment of the Enterprise.

In certain seasons of the year these rates will make eggs a staple instead of a luxury, and the price of steaks will also be materially affected.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of General Fremont, is said to be destitute at Kansas City. She has a claim of \$50,000 against the United States government which may now be paid.

WILL LET CARTER GO ON ALONE

HOME RULERS will not send an emissary to Washington to attempt to counteract the influence of Senator George R. Carter, if the recommendations of the committee appointed yesterday to consider and report upon the matter are permitted to lead. After giving long and thorough consideration to the proposition yesterday afternoon it was decided by the three men chosen for the service that such a course was not advisable.

The Sunday morning session of the executive committee of the Home Rulers was a well attended meeting, and the action taken was after long and full debate. The proposition which came before the meeting was whether or not there should be sent to the Capital a man who could present the situation to the President as it appears in the eyes of the Home Rulers. It developed in the discussion that the statement of Senator Carter, that he would welcome suggestions and facts from men of every shade of political opinion, had aroused in the minds of some of the members of the committee the idea that their party, instead of giving views to Senator Carter, should send on some person commissioned to see the President and set before him all that he should know as to the situation.

During the talks it was shown that the conservative sentiment of the members present was that there will be a successor to Governor Dole appointed very soon, but that without doubt it will be a Republican, and consequently there could be little effected by the sending of a Home Rule commissioner.

Some of the speakers did not agree with the proposition that the office should be given to a native Republican, but they favored rather the selection of some one intimately connected with the old order of things. It was deemed advisable, however, that there should be serious consideration given to the matter of sending on such a commission as had been proposed, and the result was the passage of a resolution providing for a committee to consider the matter. This committee, as named, consisted of Prince Cupid, Senator Kalanakalani and Representative Emmeluth. As Prince Cupid was not present, the committee was given power to act, and the two members present were to notify Prince Cupid.

The committee met during the afternoon at the Waikiki residence of the Prince and a long session was held. The matter first narrows itself down to a question of men. There were few available members of the party. Mr. Emmeluth could not leave his business and when the matter was passed up to the Prince it was seen that there would be some question as to the value of his services, owing to the fact that his brother is the son-in-law of Colonel Parker.

Senator Carter's mission was discussed, and it was decided that his representations would be fair, making the natural allowances for his affiliations with the other party and so it was decided by the committee that everything should be left in the hands of Delegate Wilcox. The committee will report against the advisability of sending any one from here especially to take up the matter to be covered in the report which Senator Carter will make, but it may advise the sending of special letters to the Delegate.

Wilcox is believed to be able to secure the ear of President Roosevelt, and he will keep close watch of the situation, so as to make a statement when that of the visitor from the city shall have been heard by the Chief Executive.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of General Fremont, is said to be destitute at Kansas City. She has a claim of \$50,000 against the United States government which may now be paid.

PARKER IS EN ROUTE TO HAWAII

Denies Having Said He Was to Be Governor.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Among islanders and men of affairs here, who have interests in Hawaii, the question of Sam Parker's remarks concerning his expectations in the way of the governorship, is still discussed above all other topics. Telegrams tell of his denials that he said what has been attributed to him, and among the prominent folk here there is little credence given to the story of the promises of the President.

Colonel Parker and his bride and Prince and Princess Kawananakoa are expected to arrive here the first of the week from their Eastern trip. They have taken the deck staterooms on the Sierra, which will leave on Thursday next, February 6th, and everything is ready for their departure for their island home. They will stop at the Occidental during the few days of their stay here, and it is expected they will have the company of several of the kamaaina now here on their return journey.

It develops here that there will be a strong pressure brought to bear to prevent any change in the administration of affairs in the Islands, by California capitalists. There are many men here who have large interests down there, and they have been quite anxious, since they learned the extent to which the native population would go to embarrass the administration. The result is that the men here, believing that the Governor has shown his strength in the past, will make strong representations in his behalf, should it later develop that the conspiracy against him has any great strength in Washington.

There is a stronger feeling in some quarters here as to the future of Hawaiian securities, and the values of investments in Honolulu. There is now going into mortgages there a good deal of money from the savings banks. Several small advances are reported, and it is understood that a large loan will be made soon to the Kapiolani estate, if all the preliminaries are in order. The amount is placed in the region of a quarter of a million dollars, and it is understood by the estate in consolidating its bills payable, refunding them at a lower rate of interest. The saving in interest alone is said to be nearly \$5000, in favor of the estate.

NO MORE OFFICIAL LOBBYING.

The President Interdicts a Common Practice of Federal Employees.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, January 31, 1902."

It is understood this executive order by the President prohibits government officers and employees from attempting to influence legislation is the result of complaints made by members of Congress that Postoffice employees and particularly route agents and general delivery letter carriers, in their districts, are making every possible effort to secure legislation favorable to their interests and in some instances threats had been made that unless their representatives in Congress favored such legislation they would not be reelected. The President is fully determined that this thing shall cease, and it is said that any person who violates the order will be summarily dismissed from the government service.

Santos Dumont's Plans.

NEW YORK, January 30.—A cable to the World from Monte Carlo says: "The Prince of Monaco arrived tonight at Vila Franca on board the yacht Princess Alice. Santos Dumont says he will go up tomorrow to meet the Prince two miles out at sea and will try to descend on the yacht and return to Monaco with the Prince. The daring project is the subject of conversation tonight."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The custom house authorities have been notified of the shipment of two million cigars from Manila to this port. They are coming on regular steamers by way of Hongkong. This is the first shipment. Many others are to follow. The factories in the Philippines are running day and night to supply the orders for the American trade.

DENOUNCE LEPER BILL

**Republicans Meet
and Outline
Position.**

that they be forwarded to the President and both Houses of Congress in the first case, and to the delegate and National Committeeman in the second, were passed with enthusiasm. The meeting had somewhat shrunk in size, owing to the fact perhaps that the translation took much time, and the hour was quite late when the meeting closed.

NEGOTIATING WITH CHINESE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Though the United States failed to secure the insertion in the Chinese protocol, of a provision assuring the maintenance of the "open door" in China, this result will be achieved, it is learned, by the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the Peking government. When in Peking Special Commissioner Rockhill, under instructions given him by Secretary Hay, made an earnest effort to induce the powers to agree to the negotiation of a joint commercial treaty with China Europe was not prepared, however, to co-operate with the United States, and it therefore became necessary to negotiate separate commercial arrangements.

In the new treaty there will be incorporated a provision which will read something like this: "That whatever privilege, exemption, benefit or advantage is already or may hereafter be conceded by China to the official representatives or to the merchants, subjects or citizens of any other country, in respect to their personal property rights or occupations, shall at the time be extended to like official representatives, merchants and citizens of the United States, that the lowest rates of duties or charges imposed on personal property or articles of international commerce of any foreign national origin shall be immediately applicable to like articles of United States origin; and no other or higher duties, charges, burdens or restrictions of any kind shall be imposed on exports of the United States than those imposed on the imports of the most favored nation."

FOUGHT FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

The arrests for Saturday and Sunday included:

Drunkenness, Gua Que, James Carey, Sylvia Grant, W. H. Dunn, D. Brown, W. Kibbins, Antonio Paris, Demster, A. C. Thayer, J. Duffy, Robert Johnson, T. Bennett, O. Lynn, J. Sanderson, Ed. Blair, Faakao, George Ward, Mike Berg, Kila, E. Fogarty, Palea, F. Gustavson, Smith.

Affray, D. C. Mills, J. Walker, J. Coug, A. Watson, J. C. McGuire, Chas. Rogers.

Assault and battery, Samuel Castillo, Ouali (W.), Tome Kaaleo, son Mona.

Investigation, Kipliano.

Saturday was the wettest night of the year from an alcoholic standpoint, no less than a score of drunks being rounded up. They were mostly men from the transport Meade, however, and were released on depositing the usual cash bail of \$6. The chances are that when their names are called in the District Court this morning, they will be found to be negligible quantities.

The majority of the transport men arrested had plenty of gold in their possession, one, who was picked up asleep in the rear of a Chinaman's store, being in possession of \$200. He said that he felt tired and was looking for a place to lie down and rest when sleep overtook him.

The only real trouble of the two days occurred in the Merchant's Exchange on Saturday night. Two soldiers from the Meade each placed \$250 in gold on the floor of the saloon and fought for it. One man, Mills, was knocked out, in three minutes, and the winner, a Peruvian named Coug, ordered drinks for the house. While he was standing at the bar the vanquished one seized a beer glass and threw it at Coug's head, inflicting a nasty scratch. Then Coug grabbed a schooner and assaulted Mills with it cutting him up so badly that medical assistance had to be requisitioned.

Four men including the principals, were arrested and charged with affray. They furnished bail and it is said were on board the Meade when she pulled out last night.

MISS ROOSEVELT AS AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Reporters that Miss Alice Roosevelt is to be permitted to attend the coronation of King Edward in June next are annoying to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. No one in the White House will discuss the subject but it is known that while the family have talked over such a visit no decision has been reached. It is denied that Miss Roosevelt is anxious to attend the coronation but that the President is averse to it. All talk about Miss Roosevelt ranking next to Princess of the blood were to go to London is foolish, as the report states that she there would wear a robe of royal purple.

Diplomats in Washington are greatly worried because the report is not denied. According to their training they can't imagine that a ruler of this sort should go long without contradicted by a diplomat.

The American people may consider this matter from the light of a girlish whim which should be gratified. The British government at this juncture would be in heaven and earth to secure its realization. Its tendency would be to defend some of the shrewdest diplomats of the past year. The British press and diplomats would enhance its social and international importance all through.

Representative William Aylett was next introduced and said it must not be permitted that Wilcox should foist on us a bill which would change the name of Hawaii from the Paradise of the Pacific to the dumping ground for lepers.

William Olepan a longshoreman who said his business was the handling of sugar in bags in ships said the bringing into the ports of the Islands as a leper settlement would break all business and would drive away all enterprises. He says that the reason that there would be any cure was false. There would have been cures on the mainland.

The resolutions with appropriate whereases and final clauses, providing

KONOHI ON MAUI

Not So Much Doing as Former Years.

MAUI, Feb. 8.—Judging from the noise of exploding firecrackers, it would not seem probable that Chinese New Year is being celebrated on Maui in a less lavish manner than is customary, but so it is stated, nevertheless. Possibly the luaus or banquets are less elaborate, or include a smaller number of guests than formerly.

Surely during yesterday and today enough powder was used to appease the evil spirits for another year, not only at every little store in the tiny villages throughout the Kula region, but also at the larger Chinese colonies of Makawao, Paia, Wailuku, etc.

During the evening of the 7th, Ah Chee, a prominent merchant of Market street, Wailuku, gave a fine luau,

which was well attended by some of the leading Hawaiians and foreigners of the town.

Awana, of Makawao, also entertained in his usual hospitable style quite a number of well known people the same evening.

It seems that the Japanese are also celebrating Konohi, for many of them have ceased their usual daily labors, and are keeping, or will keep, the 7th, 8th and 9th in a festive manner.

Today in Kula, and at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, they are holding horse-races in honor of the Oriental new year.

Apropos of racing, during the 8th, while two Japanese sports were exercising their horses at the race track, either by a collision of stumbling, one horse and rider fell to the ground in such a manner that the animal was instantly killed, while the man was only badly bruised.

STRAYS.

This is the coldest winter in fifteen years on Maui. The thermometer is constantly registering below 60 degrees nights and mornings. In consequence, pneumonia, grip and bad colds are prevalent.

Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Paia, who has been suffering from a severe attack of grip, is much better. Dr. Dinegan, of Kihel, attended him.

District Magistrate Charles Copp, of Makawao, is also recovering from his illness—pleur-pneumonia. During the 4th he was able to hold court at his residence. His son Harry of Honolulu has been visiting him.

During the week Lawrence R. Crook assumed his new duties as clerk of the Circuit Court of Wailuku, the position formerly held by James N. K. Keola, who resigned, owing to the pressure of work in the tax office.

The Puunene Mill is busy night and day.

Corn and potato planters of Kula are busy cultivating their lands, preparing for planting. On the field corn sells at \$15, and potatoes at \$15.

The evening of the 14th the Makawao Debating Society will discuss the question of making Kalapapa and Kalawao a national leper settlement.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

A European oil trust is being formed.

The cold wave in Los Angeles did little damage.

Salt Lake City is to have a new evening paper.

The Alaskan telegraph system is now in working order.

Two unknown men were burned to death at Stockton.

It is reported that President Diaz of Mexico may resign.

Fire destroyed a block of fine buildings in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Hearst will erect a \$500,000 building in Berkeley.

Ex-Congressman Charles Sprague of Massachusetts is dead.

Mountain lions have been carrying off sheep in California.

The California prune growers may unite in a stock company.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been placed on the retired list.

Harriman is negotiating for the purchase of the Mexican Central.

The Southern Pacific will build a broad gauge road in California.

The House has passed the bill creating a permanent census bureau.

San Francisco is to have a new eight story hotel on Sutter street.

Admiral Schley was given an enthusiastic reception at Louisville, Ky.

Oakland prisoners who attempted to escape were foiled by the guards.

Josef Hoffmann, the piano prodigy, is giving concerts in San Francisco.

Governor Taft testified before the Senate at to conditions in the Philippines.

The San Francisco Grand Jury has indicted the assailants of Mrs. Kilbourne.

Harvard College has received a \$50,000 subscription for the study of chronic diseases.

The annual State convention of the St. Patrick's Alliance is being held at Oakland.

A deputy marshal at Ilamana, Alas ka killed a prisoner who was trying to escape.

Major Schmitz and the City Hall guard are still bitterly fighting in San Francisco.

Judge Wickensham of Tacoma has been appointed to succeed Judge Nease of Alaska.

The army board to select the sites for four permanent camps is in session at Washington.

James C. Pease has resigned as vice president and treasurer of the Burlington route.

Jack Wade and B. H. Dall were hanged at Portland for the murder of James Marion.

Edward Le Breton of San Francisco has given \$100,000 to the I. C. S. Sisters of the Poor.

The German government is defeated in committee in a vote on the tariff amendment.

Wages of contractors and trainmen on the Union Pacific have been materially advanced.

The University of California has appointed twenty-two male graduates to teach the Filipinos.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to prevent false branding of food

and dairy products.

There is a possibility of another naval conflict between the Colombian and revolutionary forces.

Another mysterious suit has been filed at Minneapolis against the northern securities merger.

The story of a duel between the Prince of Montenegro and his brother, Prince Mirko, is denied.

There is rumor of a railway alliance between the Moors of the Rock Island and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. Innes, wife of the famous bandmaster, George Innes, has brought a counter suit for divorce.

Canada claims fishing rights near Vancouver, and may exclude Americans from the halibut fisheries.

Jim Howard, one of the Kentucky Goebel murderers, has been found guilty, and sent to prison for life.

John O'Hanlon, a San Francisco blacksmith, was found dead, and is thought to have been murdered.

The Burlington is said to have stopped work on the Montana extension until the merger question is settled.

Allen Goucher, one of the murderers of Policeman Robinson, at San Francisco, is believed to be in custody.

Miss Marie Murphy, pretty California actress, is to marry John Erhardt Muhlfeld, a New York millionaire.

Governor Shaw was presented with an ebony cane from the Philippines before leaving Iowa for Washington.

Senator Tillman severely scored the national policy in the Philippines during the discussion of the tariff bill.

Mrs. Lovell White has resigned as president of the California Women's Club because of the color line fight.

An earthquake is said to have caused the breaking off of the peak of one of the Olympic mountains in Washington.

H. St. John-Dix maintains his innocence of wrecking two banks at Tacoma, and says he himself was one of the victims.

The bill providing for a new custom house at San Francisco, and carrying an appropriation of \$1,500,000, has passed Congress.

An anonymous gift of \$100,000 has been made to Columbia University for the department of Chinese language and literature.

A committee of Baptist clergymen placed a value of \$1.23 each on 200 sermons lost by a Virginia minister in a railroad wreck.

The Indians on the Apache agencies in Arizona will be compelled to support themselves, the government having cut off their supplies.

J. R. Dunn, of the Chinese inspection service at San Francisco, spoke in favor of the exclusion law, before the House committee.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, who has been studying labor conditions in New York for the British Parliament, has returned to London.

The seals alleged to have belonged to the Dowager Empress of China were sold in London for £386. They formed part of the British loot.

A youthful gang of bandits, the leader only twelve years of age, has been captured at San Jose, and charged with arson and burglary.

Socialist and Catholic factions in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies fought with their fists over the proposed prosecution of a Socialist member.

A San Francisco man who wanted a divorce wrote to a Seattle court clerk, including a stamp for the return of a decree, giving the reasons for the proposed legal separation.

The House has appointed a committee to investigate revenue treaties, refuting the assertion of Senate leaders, that the House of Representatives had nothing to do with treaties.

Senator Morgan spoke on the pending Philippine tariff bill, praising the work of the commission, and declaring that the archipelago should be represented by a delegate, the same as Hawaii.

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Corn

TRANSPORT SERVICE

Changed Attitude of Secretary Root.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Senator Perkins said today that he had been assured that nothing would be done in the matter of turning the transport service over to private contractors for at least a year.

"Secretary Root has changed his attitude somewhat on this matter," said Senator Perkins. "He was very anxious to have authority from Congress to sell the government vessels and make contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies, but in view of the showing made by Quartermaster-General Ludington and the officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, Secretary Root is now loath to act. I am satisfied that nothing will be done for a year, if at all."

Representative Kahn said tonight that he had talked with Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and that Hull said he was much opposed to turning the transports over to private contract. "So far as the House is concerned," said Representative Kahn, "I think it is safe to say that nothing will be done this session looking toward disposing of the government transport service or letting private contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies. The system appears to be satisfactory to the House, and will remain as it is."

WANT TO SELL US OIL.

To get a slice of the oil trade in the Hawaiian Islands is the ambition of a few local producers, says the Los Angeles Herald, who are now considering the proposition of opening negotiations with some of the sugar refiners and planters in the hope that contracts will be closed for Los Angeles petroleum.

It is a well known fact that fuel consumers of the islands are looking to California for oil, which they will substitute for coal because it means a large financial saving. Already contracts have been closed by certain Kern river producers, and the coming year 1,000,000 barrels of Kern river oil will be shipped to the islands. Experts who are familiar with the fuel situation in Hawaii state that approximately 200,000 tons of coal are consumed yearly there, and that the bulk of it is used in pumping water for irrigating cane. The cost delivered at the pumps is close to \$10 a ton, or an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000; this is equal to 6 per cent on over \$32,000,000. How to reduce this enormous expense is of vital interest to the sugar industry there.

It is believed that local oil could be delivered at the cane plants at a considerable saving over coal. Tank steamers could be loaded at San Pedro at a cost of considerably less than it costs to ship the oil from the Kern river fields to tidewater.

CLAIMS FOR RIO LOSS.

United States Commissioner Morse has filed in the United States District Court his report showing that the following claims have been filed against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for damages for loss of life and property in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro near the Golden Gate on February 22 of last year:

Sarah Jehu, loss of life of her daughter, Sarah Rowen, \$4000; R. C. Hawes, administrator, loss of life of Naomi Wakefield and property, \$26,730; Ruia Miller, executrix of estate of Sarah Wakefield, loss of life and property, \$1,075; Maria Gussoni and Felice Gussoni, wife and child of the late Angelo Gussoni, loss of life and property, \$10,000; Frances Ripley, loss of her property, \$488.50; Clara Barwick, wife, and Hattie and Henry, children of Edward Barwick's butcher, who was lost, \$25,245; William F. Aldrich, executor, loss of life of Lillian Wildman, \$10,000; loss of property, \$10,000; Sarah Guyon, administratrix, loss of life of her husband, Henry Guyon, \$23,000; and Sarah Guyon for breach of contract and property lost and her children, Milton Ernest and Edward, for property lost, \$555—total amount of the claims, \$62,043.50.

The value of the steamer after the wreck, plus freight and passage money pending, has been appraised at \$24,873.93, but the claimants aver that the company is responsible for the whole amount of the damages asked for, and that the vessel was lost because of the negligence and unskillfulness of the servants of the company in attempting to bring the vessel into the harbor in a thick fog and without taking any soundings.

FOR STEAMSHIP MEN.

The United States local inspectors of steam vessels at this port are very much interested in the fate of a bill recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Morris to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so that the local boards of inspectors shall be aided by a jury in their investigations in cases of incompetency and misconduct committed by a licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license.

The new bill provides that if the accused be an engineer the jury shall consist of engineers, but if he be a master, pilot or mate, then the jury shall consist of either masters, pilots or mates. In enforcing the attendance of jurors the inspectors shall have the same powers as those exercised by the Circuit Court of the United States. The accused shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and shall have the privilege of questioning and objecting to jurors. The verdict of the jury shall be final so far as the facts are concerned, except that the board of inspectors, if it deems the verdict contrary to evidence, may set the same aside.

If a majority of the jury shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness or willfully violated any of the provisions

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THREE has been too much politics in the air to permit of a great deal of business during the week, on the stock exchange. In fact, only 225 shares were reported as sold, and these transactions cover only two corporations. There has been a lull after the recent small sized flurry, which advanced several stocks, and the present outlook is that there will be little doing for a few days, as the buyers of shares are occupied with other matters. Taking the situation generally, the loosening in prices seems to be due to a feeling that in spite of the higher price of sugar, there will be greater time spent in thinking of political matters than in contemplating the values of stocks. Several financial leaders say there will be slightly lower prices along the non-dividend earning list and that the complete recovery of the market may not be looked for until there have been actual returns from the crop now going forward.

In many quarters there is a growing belief that when the returns from the crop now being taken off come in, there will be an increase in the volume of the circulating medium here, and that this will have a decided effect upon the situation. For instance, it is thought there will be, through the funding of indebtedness of various plantations, dividends paid on certain shares which heretofore have been regarded as needing more time to fully develop. It is understood that some of the Mainland creditors of plantations have signed a belief that this course would lead to a more certain and speedy recovery here. Whether or not this would be proper and permitted are questions.

Walalua took the greater portion of the attention of the brokers during the week. There were several sales at 65, aggregating a total of 125 shares. These changed hands at various times, and left something to be desired even at that. The buying orders were greatest in that stock, and there are yet several which have not been filled. The tendency is toward a steadiness in the stock, at the figure which has ruled.

The closing sale yesterday was the only other item of interest in the week's performances. This was a transfer of seventy shares of O. R. & L. Co. at 85. The stock list erroneously reported the transaction as a sale of Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. The stock which was sold has been having a slight tendency to decline, there being offerings at 88 earlier in the week, but the sale made was the only transaction which has been made in the stock recently, the last previous sale being 10 points above the price of yesterday.

Despite the fact that there were no other sales, there was evident a little softening in several other shares during the week. There is Hawaiian Sugar in the market which can be had at 27; Oahu is not strong at 92.50, while Oahu has been quoted privately at 7.75. There have been no alterations in other lines, and there may be some time elapse before business resumes its usual course.

REAL ESTATE.

Small sales of real estate, in which little money is changing hands, are the features of the week's real estate business. There will be large amounts yet to pay on these holdings, which are almost all in the outlying districts. There have been a half dozen of the sales reported from the Nuuanu subdivision of Schnack, and several others from Ach's Kalihi tracts. There is a little inquiry from the other suburban points, but the sales are not to be recorded as yet.

In the list of mortgages of the week are several which show that there is coming into the market money from San Francisco, which is being let out at 6% per cent, a reduction of 1/4 per cent from the rate ruling here. Most of this money is coming from the German Savings Bank, and it is understood that there is more coming on the same terms. There are several mortgages which are held on the terms which are local, and these are to be refunded as soon as there is any chance to get the money at the lower rate. One feature of the San Francisco money lenders is that they will not make the loans until there has been a provision that the rents from the property shall be held for the payment of the interest charges first. When these conditions are met there is little loss of time in arranging the loans.

There is being made good progress upon the various buildings in the course of construction here, and the outlook is of the best. Plans are being prepared for several new things down town, but there are leases which have some time to run, as in the case of the Peacock block, and there will be nothing decided until those interests are wiped out.

The bids which were opened for the Eagan-Frear block show a wide range of prices for work. The lowest bid was that for concrete, W. W. Knight, at \$19,692; for brick, \$20,095. Other bids were C. H. Patsig, \$21,400; Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, \$22,633.55, both for brick; J. Walker, \$22,876, for concrete; other bids were received until the limit of \$29,990, for brick, was the highest. The bids have been sent over to Dr. Frear, on Hawaii, for his consideration. The bids for the Metropolitan Market's slaughter house ranged from \$5,996 to over \$14,000.

of the statute they shall so find in their verdict, and the board shall thereupon suspend or revoke the license of the accused, unless it set the verdict aside. In that case the board may render a final decision or it may order a further investigation before another jury. In the latter case the evidence taken on the first investigation may be read in evidence upon the second.

Jurors shall be entitled to the same compensation as jurors in the United States Circuit Court of the circuit. The jury shall consist of not less than three nor more than five persons. The right of appeal is preserved.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

It is not easy to tell what would be the result to the consumer of reducing the duty on Cuban raw sugars, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The fact that the admission of sugar from Hawaii free of duty did not reduce the price of sugar to the consumer proves very little. During the twenty-three years of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii the Hawaiian production of sugar was very small compared with the Cuban production. Therefore the Pacific railroads, in combination with the steamship companies, maintained rates which kept eastern sugar off the Pacific coast and confined Hawaiian sugar to the Pacific Coast. There was no competition in sugar because there was no competition in transportation. Recently there has developed competition in California between the great beet producers and the smaller independent producers, between California beet sugar and Hawaiian cane sugar, and in the interior of the continent, between sugar from the East and sugar from the Pacific Coast. With this

Yesterdays the time was divided between Waialua plantation and Kahuku, Manager Goodale showing the visitors all over the first plantation, the mill and the pumping stations. The end of the road brought yet another mill, which was explained by Manager Adams at length. After lunch at Waialua the party was ready for the return trip.

In the party, which was escorted by Mr. Paxton, Mr. Dennison and Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane, were Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Lillenthal and the ladies of their party, Mr. Langemann, General Warfield, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane.

THE CANTON-HANKOW ROAD.

In a day or two a corps of surveyors will arrive from New York en route to China to complete final surveys of a railroad 750 miles long, which is to be constructed in that country by an American syndicate. William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, made the preliminary surveys about three years ago under the direction of the late Senator C. B. Brice of Ohio, who was at the head of the syndicate. Mr. Parsons is now the president of the syndicate, and he has selected the surveyors who are soon to finish the surveys.

The road is to run from Canton north to Hankow, where it will connect with the Belgian syndicate's line to Peking. The actual work of construction will commence some time next summer, and it is expected the line can be finished in five years. Chinese labor will be used in building the road, but all the manufactured supplies, such as rails, cars, locomotives and bridge material will be purchased in the United States, and large quantities of the same shipped through the port of San Francisco.

The syndicate for building the road will get from the Chinese government \$1,500,000 in fifty-year 5 per cent gold bonds, besides certificates of indebtedness for cash, which will entitle the holders to a certain percentage out of the annual net earnings of the railroad.

If a majority of the jury shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness or willfully violated any of the provisions

POLICIES ARE VOID

Failure to Prove Loss in Time Limit.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Supreme Court, Justice Galbraith again dissenting, filed a second opinion yesterday, which finally settles several much mooted insurance questions rising out of the plague fire. The decision of the circuit court in the case of Geo. E. Boardman vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. is reversed and a judgment ordered for the defendant. The majority opinion was written by Justice Perry, C. A. Brown sitting in place of Chief Justice Frear, disqualified, concurring.

The question settled by yesterday's decision disposes of a large number of similar cases pending in the circuit court, namely, the rights of policyholders who failed to make returns of proof of loss within sixty days after the fire. Justice Perry, in his opinion, holds that the failure to make the return within sixty days as required by the conditions of the policy bars recovery, even though the plaintiff was unable to do so because of the restrictions placed about him by the Board of Health. Justice Galbraith, dissenting, is of the opinion that the failure to furnish proofs within sixty days did not bar plaintiff from recovery, but that he had complied as far as it was possible for him to do. He holds that a literal compliance is unnecessary and that "plaintiff had made full compliance" in so far as proofs of loss are concerned and was entitled to maintain his action.

"Whatever the practice in this jurisdiction may be as to the authority of the court to direct a verdict non obstante, I insist that this is not a proper case for the exercise of such automatic power. It is not clear that such action does not deprive the plaintiff of an absolute right. He is at least entitled to the privilege of a new trial."

The suit in question was upon a policy for \$7000 issued by the defendant upon the dwelling house of plaintiff on Kinau street. The property was destroyed by fire January 21st, by the order of the Board of Health, after having been condemned as infected premises. The jury in the lower court rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the policy. The plaintiff failed to file his claim for loss within sixty days as specified by the terms of the policy, but set forth illness and death in the family as an excuse. The Supreme Court holds that the lower court should have directed a verdict for defendant as to the questions of filing proofs of loss and of waiver. The case is remanded to the lower court with instructions to enter judgment for defendant.

The following is the syllabus in the case:

A fire insurance policy, issued "in consideration of the stipulations" therein named and of the payment of the premium, provided, among other things, that "if fire occur, the insured will give immediate notice of any loss thereby in writing to the company" and, within sixty days after the fire, unless such time is extended in writing by this company, render a statement to this company, signed and sworn to, etc., etc. (such statement being what is commonly known as "proofs of loss"), and further provided that "no suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire."

Held, that the rendering of the statement in question within sixty days after the fire, is a condition precedent to the right of action and that in the absence of a waiver, a failure to render such statement within the time specified bars a recovery under the policy.

B. A. Clark, a clerk in the employ of the local agent of the insurance company, made to the plaintiff, when the latter gave notice of claim for the amount of the in-

surance, oral statements to the effect that the company would not pay the amount of the loss. The policy provided that no agent of the company, except an officer thereof, should have power to waive or to hold to have waived any of its provisions, unless such waiver be in writing upon or attached to the policy and that no act or statement of any officer or agent should operate as an estoppel on the company unless in writing endorsed upon the policy.

Held, that the oral statements of B. did not constitute or operate as a waiver of the requirement as to the filing of proofs of loss.

MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year." R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BROKE THREE RIBS.

J. S. Bailey is thrown from a wagon during a runaway.

J. S. Bailey, the plumber, was seriously injured on Wilder avenue yesterday by being thrown from a wagon while his horse was running away. He is now at his home suffering from three broken ribs. The wagon he was driving was filled with lumber, and a piece which protruded struck the horse, causing the animal to stampede. The wagon collided with a telephone pole, and Mr. Bailey was thrown against it.

THE NURSE'S STORY

An Interesting Incident Out of Her Long Experience.

"Interesting?" said Nurse Cooper, in response to a reporter's query. "Yes, indeed, I have had some very interesting experiences since I entered my profession. One in my calling has many opportunities to look upon the inside of home life, and, while I have seen much suffering, there is always a bright side to it."

"An experience which affected my own life very intimately occurred a short time ago. Fortunately it had a happy ending. I had been suffering for about sixteen years with indigestion and other attendant disorders of the stomach. I was bilious and felt tired and depressed much of the time; my head aches a great deal and often a faintness comes over me so that I was obliged to lie down until it wore away. Besides that, I had trembling of the stomach with all the symptoms of acute gastritis and my abdomen was so sore and tender that I could hardly bear to touch it. These ailments interfered to a great extent with my work as a nurse. I tried a number of remedies without success until, upon reading one of your books, I determined to see what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do in my case. I began taking them according to the directions and experienced relief almost immediately. I took them in all for about two months and now I recommend them to all who suffer from diseases brought on by poor blood or weakened nerve."

Mrs. Charlotte Cooper, whose above statement was sworn to before Noah H. Browning, a notary public, lives at No. 40 North Fifth street, Hudson, N. Y. She is one out of many who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will not only cure cases similar to hers, but are a positive specific for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Avoid imitations; substitutes never cured anybody.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Cures of all kinds, It is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Bladder and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and cures it.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles \$2 each, and in boxes containing 12 times the quantity, 1lb—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : FEBRUARY 11.

To hear the Gearville rent collector shout for a "reformed" Territorial administration is to utterly destroy one's taste for veal.

The latest reports from Washington show that the President's version of his relations with Parker is still widely at variance with Parker's own.

As the President has denied, through his secretary, that he has offered the Governorship to Parker or anybody else, we see no need of carrying on the discussion of a fake.

We hope that a committee of Home Rulers will eventually go to Washington to advise the President. The more the President sees of the men who want to rule Hawaii, the better it will be for good government here.

The Home Rulers will observe that the President has asked no questions of Aguilalio Wilcox at any time. Wilcox is persona non grata at the White House, where his character is well understood. Later, it will appear, when the fate of his bills is registered, that he has no better standing in the House. The investment in Wilcox would be dear at a dollar and a half.

Examination of the Wilcox school bill shows that, if it becomes a law, there will be ample provision made to warm Hawaii's schoolhouses in winter. The fuel items are large. We have not yet gone into this interesting measure far enough to determine whether or not it will be obligatory upon the trustees to keep the roads to the school houses free of snow.

The Advertiser is pleased to note that the Board of Health will give the tua tua remedy a fair trial. On the principle that every bane has its antidote, there must be somewhere, in nature's pharmacopeia, a cure for leprosy in at least the earlier stages of that disease. Perhaps tua tua is the thing. If so it would be a crown of honor to every member of the Hawaiian Board of Health to have given such a specific to the world.

It is possible that the Crown Prince of Japan will see Honolulu, as he is contemplating a visit to the United States. This city has entertained at least one of the Imperial family of Japan, the eminent Prince Komatsu, who was a Lieutenant on the Naniwa in 1893. Another Japanese celebrity to make something of a stay with us was the late Count Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. When a young man en route to Tokyo after studying finance under Secretary Boutwell at Washington during Grant's time, Marquis Ito was here. Honolulu also showed its natural and acquired beauties, we believe, to Field Marshal Yamagata, when he made his American tour in 1899.

AGAINST THE LEPER BILL.

The Republican party spoke Saturday night in no irresolute voice about the Kahn-Wilcox leper bill. Representing the best interests of the Territory as it does, and knowing what Hawaiian public welfare requires better even than Congress can know, the party should be able to gain an attentive and considerate ear at Washington. It has a strong cause to present and will present it strongly.

For Congress to pass the Lazaretto bill and for the President to sign it, would be ruinous injustice to our people and an invasion of their private rights. Hawaii is not an uninhabited or savage possession waiting upon any use to which its sovereign may see fit to put it, but a Territory of the United States which entered the Union in the faith that it would get fair play, and that in time it might become a State. It is a Territory which seeks home-seekers and tourists, but if Congress should pass and the President signs the Kahn-Wilcox bill, it could expect neither.

The reason is that outsiders would not differentiate between Molokai and the rest of the group; and that the Hawaiian archipelago as a whole would soon become known as the Leper Islands or the Plague Spot of the Pacific. As soon as these designations were fixed people would not come here either for pleasure or residence. And to no fix them, every commercial antagonist of Hawaii and every other American winter resort, especially those of California, would draw upon all their resources in competition. Insanity.

Every State and Territory of the United States should care for its own sick, as Hawaii is doing. Assuredly it should not foist them upon us. The wrong is as clear in our case as it would be in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma or between the States of the Union. If it were proposed to send all consumptives to California that State would feel the injustice as keenly as does Hawaii over the proposal, which originated in California, to send all lepers to America here.

Hawaii has a right to get rid of the leprosy if it can, and is trying to do so with some show of success. None, however, has moral right to make this effort a foredoomed failure, no right to perpetuate here the most dreadful of human maladies.

The position occupied by the Republican party should be taken by other parties and by the Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies. They all agree, we believe, on the main point, but have not yet made the fact plain at Washington.

THE KOHALA WATER BILL.

The Advertiser does not know on what lines the Republican Central Committee opposes the bill now pending before Congress granting certain water rights to Samuel Parker's corporation; but there are certain features about the bill which cannot but be condemned by every impartial person.

Of the value and necessity of utilizing this and other surplus water there can be no question. A large amount of water is running to waste, which, if diverted to the adjacent dry districts will greatly increase the productivity of the soil, and create wealth which does not now exist. There is no difference of opinion upon this point. But there is radical objection to the way in which it is proposed to be done. Some of the objections are as follows:

1.—This is a purely local matter, and should therefore be subject to local control.

Congress has already turned over to the local authorities the full control and disposition of all government lands except certain specified reservations for the direct use of the Federal government. Leases or sales of government lands carry as incident to the land the water and other appurtenances belonging thereto. Through its power to lease or dispose of lands, the local government has, therefore, full power to dispose of water which is on the land conveyed. But the technical point has been raised that there is no specific power authorizing the local government to dispose of water alone, separate from the land on which it is located.

Rev. G. L. Pearson will go to Lahaina on the 19th to dedicate a Methodist church recently completed by the Japanese there.

Several reassuring telegrams about the Governorship were received from eminent men in Washington by the last Coast steamer.

Householders will greet their Chinese neighbors again this morning. Most of these promised to end their New Year's celebration last night.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Chinese Theater yesterday evening, many whites and natives being in the audience.

The power can be hedged about by all proper restrictions, as is now the case with the land law; but in all fairness to the public welfare and to local interests, the disposition of local government waters should be in the hands of local authorities, who know the local conditions and the rights of the matter, instead of being the subject of private grant by Congress, who can know of the matter only at second hand.

2.—The bill does not correctly state on its face what it means. Its title and its text speak of nothing but "rights of way" for ditches and reservoirs. The fair inference to be drawn from the wording of the bill is that the corporation has water of its own, and simply seeks a right of way across intervening government land. As a matter of fact, practically all of the water to be obtained and transported through such rights of way is the property of the government. In other words, the bill says "right of way," but it means "water."

This reminds one of the tramp with a magic "soup stone," which, upon being boiled in pure water, would produce a rich broth. He demonstrated the claim to the farmer's wife, after borrowing from her, just to flavor the soup, a little meat, potato, onion, salt and pepper.

3.—The bill proposes to grant the rights of way, and incidentally the water, for nothing. Both Mr. Parker and the so-called Gehr Company have offered the local government a rental of \$100 per annum for this same water, with the statement that, after the water is being delivered through the ditch, they will pay into the Territorial treasury five per cent of the gross receipts per annum, with a guarantee that the same shall amount to not less than \$2500 per annum.

Why should this public property and franchise be given away, when parties stand ready to pay handsomely for it?

4.—The bill makes a direct private grant of the property involved to a specific corporation, instead of putting it up for competition to the highest bidder. Another corporation is seeking this same water, and is ready to pay for it. Why should they not be given an opportunity to get it? Why should one corporation be favored more than the other?

It is claimed that the other company consists only of speculators, without capital to carry out the work.

An absolute reply to this is that all speculators can be shut out by requiring from bidders an approved bond in a sum large enough to prove good faith, requiring the expenditure of a certain amount of money, and the completion of the work in a given time.

The bill grants the power of eminent domain to the corporation, but provides none of the detailed safeguards usually accompanying such powers. No payment for land taken or property destroyed is provided for.

This attempted grant of power may be unconstitutional, but it is an uncomfortable thing to have even an unconstitutional statute passed that gives a corporation a prima facie right to confiscate private property without compensation to the owner.

6.—The bill contains an elaborate description of the boundaries within which the grant is to be exercised. The Territory is described as a wild and inaccessible mountain region. Down near the end of the bill it adds a joker, however, in the shape of a provision that the rights granted shall apply to "such other public lands in the Districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water."

7.—The franchise is granted in perpetuity. In other words, it is an absolute, perpetual free gift.

Hawaii was once very water-scarce, but not on the islands with in this bill.

What should be passed is a law placing the disposition of public water along with the public land, in the hands of the local authorities, with provisions that franchises to use it for limited periods shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder. Other restrictions being added to snuff out speculative bidders.

On a small back of the residence of J. F. Clay an acre of cane was surveyed by S. G. Walker and cut in order that the tonnage might be learned. It was placed on the scales and showed ninety-three tons, which is enormous, considering the fact that the location was such that heavy rains would have a tendency to wash away the fine top soil. The average yield of Oiaa will probably reach forty tons to the acre—Hilo Herald.

LOCAL REVIEWS.

Agriculturist Sedgwick will experiment with Maui potatoes.

St. Valentine's day falls on the 14th of the month—next Thursday.

The Lenten season begins on Wednesday of this week, February 12.

Hiram Bingham Jr. is now an instructor in history at Harvard.

A Japanese laborer was killed on Waikiki, Sunday, by the falling of a chimney.

The Independent says the majority of native Hawaiians are turning Democrats.

The annual meeting of the Kahului Railroad Company is called for the 15th instant.

Two houses are building at College Hills, and another will soon go up in the vicinity.

United States Marshal Hendry has gone to Kauai to serve papers in a bankruptcy case.

Judge Gilbert F. Little came over from Hilo on the Kinau Saturday, and is at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The Oahu Railway Company is building forty cars, with a capacity of 100 tons each, at its shops.

O'Hara, the ice man, was arrested for affray yesterday. He got into an altercation with some waterfront crap shooters.

E. M. Griffiths, the United States forester, will spend today at Moanalua, and tomorrow will leave for Waimea this Island.

Rev. G. L. Pearson will go to Lahaina on the 19th to dedicate a Methodist church recently completed by the Japanese there.

Several reassuring telegrams about the Governorship were received from eminent men in Washington by the last Coast steamer.

Householders will greet their Chinese neighbors again this morning. Most of these promised to end their New Year's celebration last night.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Chinese Theater yesterday evening, many whites and natives being in the audience.

The power can be hedged about by all proper restrictions, as is now the case with the land law; but in all fairness to the public welfare and to local interests, the disposition of local government waters should be in the hands of local authorities, who know the local conditions and the rights of the matter, instead of being the subject of private grant by Congress, who can know of the matter only at second hand.

2.—The bill does not correctly state on its face what it means. Its title and its text speak of nothing but "rights of way" for ditches and reservoirs. The fair inference to be drawn from the wording of the bill is that the corporation has water of its own, and simply seeks a right of way across intervening government land. As a matter of fact, practically all of the water to be obtained and transported through such rights of way is the property of the government. In other words, the bill says "right of way," but it means "water."

This reminds one of the tramp with a magic "soup stone," which, upon being boiled in pure water, would produce a rich broth. He demonstrated the claim to the farmer's wife, after borrowing from her, just to flavor the soup, a little meat, potato, onion, salt and pepper.

3.—The bill proposes to grant the rights of way, and incidentally the water, for nothing. Both Mr. Parker and the so-called Gehr Company have offered the local government a rental of \$100 per annum for this same water, with the statement that, after the water is being delivered through the ditch, they will pay into the Territorial treasury five per cent of the gross receipts per annum, with a guarantee that the same shall amount to not less than \$2500 per annum.

Why should this public property and franchise be given away, when parties stand ready to pay handsomely for it?

4.—The bill makes a direct private grant of the property involved to a specific corporation, instead of putting it up for competition to the highest bidder. Another corporation is seeking this same water, and is ready to pay for it. Why should they not be given an opportunity to get it? Why should one corporation be favored more than the other?

It is claimed that the other company consists only of speculators, without capital to carry out the work.

An absolute reply to this is that all speculators can be shut out by requiring from bidders an approved bond in a sum large enough to prove good faith, requiring the expenditure of a certain amount of money, and the completion of the work in a given time.

The bill grants the power of eminent domain to the corporation, but provides none of the detailed safeguards usually accompanying such powers. No payment for land taken or property destroyed is provided for.

This attempted grant of power may be unconstitutional, but it is an uncomfortable thing to have even an unconstitutional statute passed that gives a corporation a prima facie right to confiscate private property without compensation to the owner.

6.—The bill contains an elaborate description of the boundaries within which the grant is to be exercised. The Territory is described as a wild and inaccessible mountain region. Down near the end of the bill it adds a joker, however, in the shape of a provision that the rights granted shall apply to "such other public lands in the Districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water."

7.—The franchise is granted in perpetuity. In other words, it is an absolute, perpetual free gift.

Hawaii was once very water-scarce, but not on the islands with in this bill.

What should be passed is a law placing the disposition of public water along with the public land, in the hands of the local authorities, with provisions that franchises to use it for limited periods shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder. Other restrictions being added to snuff out speculative bidders.

On a small back of the residence of J. F. Clay an acre of cane was surveyed by S. G. Walker and cut in order that the tonnage might be learned. It was placed on the scales and showed ninety-three tons, which is enormous, considering the fact that the location was such that heavy rains would have a tendency to wash away the fine top soil. The average yield of Oiaa will probably reach forty tons to the acre—Hilo Herald.

The concrete Construction Company has been awarded the contract by Superintendent Boyd for the widening of Fort street and the construction of the fence and walk in front of the Catholic Mission. There were fourteen bidders, and the lowest price, made by the successful firm, was \$15.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Officers Club, held yesterday morning, it was decided to hold a parade of the National Guard in Honolulu on Washington's birthday, February 22.

The drill for prizes, to be held soon, was also discussed, and the four rounds still remaining.

The meeting of the Nahuku Sugar Company on Saturday again failed of a quorum and was postponed. It was stated that the homesteaders have withdrawn their opposition to the lease wanted by the Nahuku Sugar Company of water rights on Hawaii, and will withdraw the memorial sent to Washington.

Chester Doyle has returned from Maui.

The yacht La Paloma has been taken to Pearl City.

Interpreter Gibbs is back from a trip on Kauai.

The First National Bank of Hawaii brought suit against H. N. Almy for \$23.

A Buddhist temple is now being constructed at Waikiki, Maui, by Japanese residents there.

The steamer Kinai will leave Hilo on Saturday, February 16, at 10 o'clock instead of Thursday, as usual, and will arrive in Honolulu one day late.

An axle on car No. 26, of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, broke last night as the car was at the intersection of King and Alapai streets.

Reports from the Coast indicate that Hawaiian securities have made a material advance since the prospects of no concessions to Cuba became apparent.

The Honolulu Iron Works is receiving very favorable reports from the new sugar mills recently completed at the Hawaiian Commercial Company and Olaa plantations.

About 11 o'clock last night Dr. Cooper reported at the police station that some one had stolen his horse and buggy, which he had left standing outside Mrs. Holloway's residence at Pawaia.

Paln, of the Tramways Company, is said to have attempted to purchase leaders from the Chinese in the McCully tract, in an effort to block the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit Company.

Meteorologist Curtis J. Lyons takes no stock in the report of frost at Halemanu at an elevation of but 1,800 feet. He said last night that frost under 3,000 feet has never been known in the Islands.

The Sunday services at St. Clement's Chapel were attended by an unusually large congregation, many members of the Second Church, who were locked out of their own place of worship by Bishop Willis, taking part.

Jared Smith has sent to France for a supply of acorns of the cork oak tree, which he believes can be successfully grown in Hawaii. Experiments will be made at the agricultural experiment station with them.

Owing to a delay in the receipt of the question papers from Washington, the civil service examination to have been held Saturday was postponed.

G. O'Hara, the ice man, was fined \$1 and costs on Saturday for "sickening" 'em on.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon entertained at a Saturday afternoon tea at their home in Moanalua, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Lilienthal, of San Francisco.

George Lucas took testimony as commissioner Saturday in the suit of the Hogan Company against the hui which brought the colored minstrels to Honolulu.

Miss Kate Kelley, secretary to Secretary Cooper, returned Saturday from a pleasant month's visit with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker, at Olaa, Hawaii.

Miss Mary Sprague, who was once a school teacher in Honolulu, and went to Manila, was a passenger on the transport Meade, en route for the States.

Captain Schofield, of the Meade, is said to have refused the request of the Young Men's Christian Association to hold services aboard the transport while she was in port.

The soldiers on the transport Meade nearly all had money, some carrying as much as \$400 in gold on their persons.

The Hilo tug Rover, which came here the other day, was passed by the Federal inspectors and given a license.

The resolution adopted by the Home Rulers at their meeting last week was sent to Governor Dole and Superintendent Boyd on Saturday. It calls for the use of only American labor on all public works.

Captain George Gardner of the gasoline schooner

A SCHOOL FOR SUGAR COMING

Farmer's College to be Started on Negros.

A MONG the passengers on board the transport Thomas en route to Manila is G. D. Brill of the Agricultural Department at Washington, who goes to the Philippines for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college in the Island of Negros. Though long connected with Secretary Wilson's department, Mr. Brill will work under the direction of School Superintendent Atkinson and the college is to be built and operated under the auspices of the Philippine Civil Commission. With Mr. Brill in the establishment of the college will be associated Mr. J. W. Gilmore, formerly of Honolulu, and who is now in the island archipelago.

One of the principal duties of the new school will be instruction in the cultivation of sugar cane, and Mr. Brill, who has but recently returned from the islands, predicts that with improved methods and an open market the Philippines will soon be a formidable rival in the principal industry of the Hawaiian Islands. He was in the Philippines and in China last July and August, and it had been intended to start the college of agriculture at that time, but for some unforeseen reason it was delayed, though the appropriation has been available for over a year.

"Negros is the sugar island of the group," said Mr. Brill, in discussing the future possibilities of the Philippines yesterday. "While the labor is not as good as Chinese, yet it is much cheaper, and the cost of production is not so great as in Hawaii. The Filipino is lazy and shiftless and works on the plantations only when compelled to. The sugar plantations on Negros are not of such large extent as here, their average size being probably three to four hundred acres. The largest and best-conducted is about 4000 acres in extent, and some up-to-date methods are used there, though the cultivation of sugar is far from having attained the high state of perfection, apparent in Louisiana and Hawaii. Only a low grade of sugar is raised. It is grown in the old-fashioned three-roller mills, and the crudest methods possible are in vogue for the further processes. It is sent to China for refining, and the white sugar is then returned to Manila, for use there. China is a fine market for all the sugar that is now being raised in the Philippines, and it is in great demand. Some little is shipped to New York, but China takes the bulk. No doubt when it admitted free of the Philippines will ship all its sugar to the United States."

"The Agricultural School is to be established on the Island of Negros. I do not know the exact plan to be followed—whether we will first teach the boys English and agriculture afterwards, or whether the students that are being educated in the schools at present will be turned over to us. The latter plan would probably be the best, otherwise it may take a year to two before the school of agriculture will be of any practical benefit. All branches of agricultural science will be taught, though our principal work will be the study of the cultivation of sugar. That is the money crop of the islands, and the one upon which the people depend, and naturally it is the one about which they wish most to learn."

"There has been no trouble in the Island of Negros. The natives there are quiet and peaceful, and were among the first to swear allegiance to the United States. Of course, there are bands of guerrillas, and these rovers will remain for a good many years to come, but the principal part of the population on Negros at least will cause no trouble."

"It was intended to start this school a year ago, but for some reason it was postponed, though everything is in readiness, and the appropriation for the purpose is immediately available."

Mr. Brill spent a considerable portion of his time yesterday with Jared Smith, and will visit the agricultural experiment station today. In a few weeks F. Lanson Serrifer of the Agricultural Department, who goes on the same mission as does Mr. Brill, will pass through for Manila. He may be on the transport Grant due here the middle of the month, and again he may change his plans and go via the Suez canal from New York.

WOMAN STABBED IN SHOULDER

But for the fact that the wife of Ah Po, a Chinese living at Kalauao, wore four shirts according to the custom among the celestials, she would now be numbered among the dead. On Saturday night she was assaulted by a burglar at her home and a knife was plunged into her left shoulder, with murderous intent, but happily without fatal results.

On Saturday night Ah Po went to a neighboring house to celebrate the New Year, leaving his wife and their children at home. The house is located at a point about midway between Aiea and Waianae. The wife retired with her children at an early hour. About nine o'clock as near as she can remember she was awakened by a noise in the house. She thought it was her husband and did not pay any further attention. Later on she heard the person fumbling with the trunk which stood on the opposite side of the bedroom. In the trunk the couple kept their valuables. When she heard this noise she turned around to see who it was. She called out in Chinese, "Who is there?" No answer came from the intruder, who went on with his work of prying open the lid. She crawled out of bed quickly and going outside, yelled "Haul in! Haul in!" which is the gen-

eral Chinese and Hawaiian cry for the police.

Ah Po was about fifty yards away from his own house when he heard the cries for help from his wife, and in company with several other Chinamen he ran toward the woman. As he did so, the intruder rushed out through the door. The woman was standing nearby and as he passed her he made a savage lunge at her with a knife. She darted to one side but the knife sank into her left shoulder. Owing to the thickness of the many shirts she wore the blade merely penetrated the skin. Before assistance arrived the would-be assassin had escaped into the darkness.

The woman when asked for a description of her assailant was unable to give it, saying she was so badly frightened that she only remembers he was a very large man and wore a dark hat which seemed to have been pulled down tight over his eyes.

WILL BLESS ASHES OF PALM LEAVES

Tomorrow is Ash Wednesday, the feast of ashes and sack-cloth, when the season of penitence begins. At the Catholic Cathedral and at St. Augustine's Chapel, the latter presided over by Father Valentine, the day will be observed with the solemn ceremonial of the Roman church.

At 7:30 in the morning at both churches the ashes of the burned palm leaves left over from the previous Palm Sunday, will be blessed. In the evening at St. Augustine's Chapel ashes will be given to the communicants by the custom of marking their foreheads. Today all the palm leaves which were left over in the cathedral, and those which have been preserved during the year by people who received them from the bishop, will be brought into the sacristy of the cathedral and burned. The ashes will be sifted and preserved and blessed tomorrow morning. Father Valentine has received special authority from the Bishop of Panopoli to bless the ashes at St. Augustine's chapel.

In the evening the ceremony of the giving of the ashes will be celebrated at St. Augustine's. As the priest makes the sign of the cross on the ashes upon the foreheads of those presenting themselves, he will say: "Remember thou are dust, and to dust thou shalt return".

The bishop sprinkles the ashes upon the crown of his head, and performs the same service to the priests, the crown of the head being selected for the reason that in most countries the crown is shaven.

This will be followed by the stations of the cross. Seven young ladies and seven young men will take part in this beautiful ceremony. The gilded crosses, fourteen in number, have been prepared by Father Valentine. The procession will make the circuit of the interior of the church, and as each station is reached, a cross will be affixed to the holy picture.

Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent, is so-called because in ancient times it was the custom for penitents to appear in the church covered with ashes and sack-cloth. In the English prayer-book the communion service is used on Ash Wednesday as a provisional substitute for the "godly discipline," to which, of old, offenders were subjected on this day.

Portions of this service were incorporated into the Ash Wednesday office in the American Book of Common Prayer in 1789, and a "Penitential Office for Ash Wednesday" has been appended to the "Special Prayers and Thanksgivings" in the Standard of 1892.

EXPERT GRIFFITH ON FORESTRY

Edward M. Griffith, the forest expert, was in the Waiauau Mountain yesterday with Manager Goodale. Today he will be at Honolulu. He expects to-morrow to be out with Edward Damon in the Moanalua hills, returning to town Thursday. Mr. Griffith will give a talk on forestry next Thursday evening, in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, at 8 o'clock, to which every one interested in that subject is especially invited to attend. No doubt Mr. Griffith will be pleased to answer any questions that may be asked him on this very important subject.

QUARANTINE SUIT.

Dr. Wood, former president of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper, his successor, and Chester Doyle, formerly superintendent of the Drilled Detention Camp, during the plague epidemic, are to be relieved of further anxiety regarding the suit for \$18,000 brought against them by Japanese held at the drilled in quarantine. It is understood that Attorney F. M. Brooks, who brought the suit a year ago on behalf of a large number of Japs, has decided to drop it. The matter grew out of the belief of the detained Japanese that they should be paid for services as cooks, yard cleaners and as other classes of workmen within the stockade. In their suits they claimed that they had been promised wages for their duties. While in quarantine these men were fed, clothed and sheltered until their periods of quarantine were finished, when they were allowed their freedom. The suits aggregating about \$18,000 were assigned to one Japanese and by him placed in the hands of Attorney Brooks.

FORFEITED BAIL.

More than half of the thirty defendants in case before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning were soldiers, the majority belonging to the transport Meade. Twelve were charged with intoxication and five with affray. The seventeen forfeited in all \$172 cash bail. Not a single man answered to his name.

The sole representative of the boys-in-blue was a Frenchman named Rogers, who got into a fight with a soldier and was charged with affray. The soldier got away on the Meade, but Rogers, who lives here, pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs.

Sam Castle, charged with assault and battery on Puanii, a leprosy woman, was fined \$6 and costs.

The Japan Gazette says that the Japanese warships to be brought out here from England within the current year are the first-class battleship Mikasa, 15,251 tons, and four torpedo-boat destroyers, namely, the Akatsuki, Kasumi, Shirakumo and Asashio, all of 229 tons displacement; while those which are under construction and are to be completed are two second-class cruisers of 2,800 tons displacement. Two Italians who caused the explosion were arrested. They claimed the naval fireworks had been omitted from the celebration and for that reason they set off the bomb.

SCARCE NATIVE OWLS ARE FOUND IN KALIHI VALLEY



THE HAWAIIAN OWL. Photo by Williams.

A NEST of four baby owls was discovered about three months ago by Dr. George Huddy in the Kalihi valley behind his residence. The discovery of the quartette of owlets is important in that few of the species have been found in late years. Three

of them died shortly after being taken into captivity, but the oldest of the lot lived and is growing into a fine bird, and is at present about the size of a small pullet. It is thoroughly domesticated and makes himself perfectly at home in the residence of Dr. Huddy, mingling with the people without fear.

The three dead ones were taken in charge by Mr. Bryan, Professor Brigham's assistant at the Bishop Museum, and they are now stuffed and form a group with one brought to the museum about four years ago. It has been said at the museum that the owls are exceedingly rare and are valuable in the preserved state for the museum.

The pet eats mice as well as raw meat. Dr. Huddy was quite troubled as to the manner in which the owl digested the bones and was rewarded a short time ago when the owl retired to a corner and began retching. Soon a quantity of bones issued from his throat, and the youngster then resumed his eating of further food.

The owl is of the "horned" species. When approached by some one he does not know two groups of feathers on the back rise upward in a threatening manner and remain in that position until the stranger retires. If it is some one he knows the feathers fall back and he courts their attention.

The owner of the rare bird states that none of his family have known of the existence of such owls in the Kalihi valley for the past forty years. They were at one time plentiful. The native for the owl is pueo. When fully grown it is the size of a large hen or the alala, or crow. Its feathers are mottled, its eyes exceedingly large and the claws are sharp like those of a cat. In appearance the owl's head is very much like that of a cat. It catches mice, small birds and young chickens, on which it lives. The feathers were formerly made into very handsome kahilis.

In ancient times the owl was thought to be a god and was worshipped by multitudes. Some families looked upon the appearance of an owl near their habitations as a warning of approaching death; others as the coming of good luck.

On the hills back of Kalapu in Manoa Valley, beyond the bluff on which the Castle residence is located, owls once inhabited the caves in great numbers.

One of the legends of Manoa Valley gives the owl great prominence as god. The legend of Kahalopuna shows that the owl was looked upon as such, a certain owl being known as the guardian of the beautiful maiden.

In ancient times the owl was thought to be a god and was worshipped by multitudes. Some families looked upon the appearance of an owl near their habitations as a warning of approaching death; others as the coming of good luck.

The dealer's license of Narita and S. I. Shaw in Honolulu were renewed.

The application of Yeuabaki for a license at Kau, Hawaii, was referred to the Deputy Sheriff there for investigation.

A favorable report was received from Howell and Aiken in regard to the proposed changes in the Halku road on Maui and the alterations will be made as suggested.

CHANGES AT COURT HOUSE

Improvements Will Be Made at Once.

The changes to be made in the Judiciary building for the accommodation of the new judge were finally decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive council. The work of remodeling the second floor will probably start Friday or Saturday, the plans for everything having been approved. The total cost of the improvement will be in the neighborhood of \$2000. Superintendent Boyd said yesterday that the building itself is in splendid condition, that the concrete foundations are as strong as when first built, and the only changes necessary will be in the partitions, and these alterations will not affect the stability of the structure.

According to the plans prepared by Superintendent Boyd the chambers of Judge Gear will be divided into two smaller rooms 13.9x30.1 each, which will be used to accommodate juries, or witnesses. Judge Humphreys' present room will be made into a court room. Both the offices of Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Perry will be cut into rooms of 13.9x30 feet each, making chambers for four judges. Justice Galbraith's present quarters will be cut into two smaller rooms, for an associate justice and for one of the Circuit Judges. The stenographers' room adjoining Justice Galbraith's chambers will be so arranged that it may be used for a court room in case of necessity. Part of Humphreys' old chambers will be given over to the stenographers, but no changes will be made for the present at least, either in the Supreme Court library, the old court rooms or the clerk's offices. When the improvements are completed it will afford room for four courts to hold sessions at the same time, if necessary, and still allow plenty of room for the private quarters of the judges. The present jury room on the mauka end of the hallway will still be used for that purpose, so that it will be possible to have three juries at work at the same time, one for each Circuit Court.

OTHER MATTERS.

Superintendent Boyd reported the resolution he had received from the Home Rule Party protesting against the employment of Asiatic labor on Territorial work, and said that he does not employ Asiatics excepting when no other labor was procurable.

The applications of George Mundon and Kael for liquor licenses on Kauai were denied, a protest having been received from residents of the district.

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SHOULD PUT A DUTY ON COFFEE

Lively Time for Shipping Off the British Isles

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The storm in the English and Irish Channels is unabated. Numerous minor wrecks have occurred, frequent reports have been received of men washed overboard and the crews of the life boats and rocket apparatus have been kept busy.

The British armored cruiser Immortal encountered terrific weather. The seas washed clean over her 9.2-inch forward guns.

Many fishermen are reported to have been drowned.

In the Clyde upwards of forty vessels are fogbound between Greenock and Glasgow.

The mail steamer which left Dover for Ostend yesterday afternoon was sighted, in distress, in the channel this morning. Tugs assisted her into port. Her passengers had terrible experiences. The steamer was swept by the seas for over twenty hours.

To Go on a Cruise.

The government tug Iroquois will leave in about three months on her annual trip to the islands lying northwest of here. The cruise will take several months. The Iroquois will be away longer than usual as Captain Merry is anxious to have all the islands and shoals exactly located on the charts. Longitudes will be taken in order that the location of reefs and shoals which menace navigation may be figured on the new charts. But Little is known of the islands and shoals of that section of the Pacific which the Iroquois will visit. It includes Laysan and the Midway Islands. Two years ago Captain Pond took the Iroquois to Midway Island to make surveys for the location of a government cable station. He had no time to make chartings of the other islands and shoals. He was to have returned last year, but was too busy to get away. Next May Lieutenant Rodman will take the Iroquois on her trip.

Articles of incorporation for the Hilo Dock Co. were received yesterday by Treasurer Wright. The corporation has a capital of \$100,000, with privilege to increase to \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The place of business is given at Hilo and the objects of the corporation are:

To build, own and maintain for hire, docks, wharves, quays and other artificial landing places for boats and ships.

To contract with others for the construction and to construct for others for hire, docks, wharves, quays, breakwaters and jetties.

To build, own and maintain for hire, warehouses and sheds.

To engage in a general business of dredging and lightering.

The stock is held as follows: F. B. Stucker, president, 100 shares; P. Peck, treasurer, 50 shares; John A. Scott, secretary, 5 shares; L. A. Thurston, 100 shares; W. H. Lamberti, 100; Wm. Watson, 100; W. H. C. Campbell, 10; C. Kennedy, 10; J. W. Mason, 10; J. K. Dillon, 5; Mrs. J. L. Richardson, 2; C. H. Klugel, 100; R. T. Guard, 50; J. T. Clay, 50; J. H. Humburg, 10; E. N. Holmes, 5; Dr. J. J. Grace, 5; A. E. Sutton, 2.

The Duke of Newcastle will not leave this country until May.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure. Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE AND CAN BE CURED

Is Your Husband, Brother, Father, or any of your relatives afflicted with the Disease of Drunkenness? We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient.

Read the following which speaks for itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1, 1900.

DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO.,

TUA-TUA IS IN DEMAND

Will Be Taken to Molokai by Reynolds.

(From Saturday's daily)

Superintendent Reynolds made a visit to the Plant Experiment Station yesterday for the purpose of securing a large quantity of the tua-tua plant which is to be forwarded to Molokai by order of the Board of Health. The demand for the tua-tua plant since the Advertiser's agitation of the leper cure has thinned out the supply growing there very considerably, and there is hardly enough for Dr. Oliver.

Not only doctors, but private parties have been calling upon Director Eckhardt for quantities of the tua-tua for experimental purposes. A young man, a white, called at the experimental station a few days ago and requested some of the leaves and bark, making the startling announcement that he had leprosy himself and wanted to try the remedy which had been published in the Advertiser. He said that he had already been examined by two physicians, who had pronounced his fears groundless, but he was still unsatisfied and wanted to be certain, and cure himself if possible. A quantity of the plant was given him, and he promised to return and report results.

When Supt. Reynolds visited the station yesterday he was told of the incident, and will make a search for the young man, to see if his story is really true. Both Mr. Eckhardt and Supt. Reynolds incline to the belief that the man is the victim of some hallucination, and is really not afflicted with the disease. His sole symptoms, according to his statement, was that his hands felt stiff and pained him at times.

Supt. Reynolds will not only take along plant sufficient for the concoction to be used in Dr. Oliver's experiments, but also intends to carry with him slips of the plants for transplanting at the settlement. An attempt will be made to grow the tua-tua on Molokai, as Mr. Reynolds believes that it can be done successfully. He thinks that there may be some merit in the remedy, but like Dr. Camp, expresses doubt as to its use by the natives. He does not believe that they will take any medicine which will make them sick, though the possibility of an ultimate cure may have some effect.

Dr. Myers, in charge of the government dispensary, also secured a quantity of the plant yesterday, and will make it up for use at the settlement, and probably at Kalihii. An effort will be made also to grow the plant at the Kalihii residence.

Director Eckhardt stated yesterday that the shrub had been growing exceedingly well since it was first planted two years ago. It had been given no care whatsoever, but had flourished from the start. Since it was given so much publicity in the Advertiser, there have been numerous requests for slips both from physicians and others, and the remedy will now at least have a complete and thorough test.

DANGER TO THE PUBLIC.

The use of tua-tua by others than medical men is strongly discountenanced, as will be seen by the following communications:

Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1902.

Editor Advertiser—Public attention has been directed during the last few weeks to the alleged curative properties of the tua-tua plant in leprosy, both by the articles appearing in the Advertiser and the resolution of the Board of Health to further experiment as to the action of this remedy.

It has been brought to my attention that some experimenting is being conducted by others than medical men with this plant.

I desire, therefore, to warn any who may attempt to use tua-tua, on their own account, that such experiments are attended with danger, as the action of the active principle of this plant is not yet understood.

I would be obliged, therefore, if you would publish the enclosed letter from the United States Department of Agriculture to Mr. W. Maxwell dated March 25, 1899, which explains itself and may serve to prevent some would-be experimenter poisoning himself or others.

I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

H. C. SLOGGFTT
President of the Board of Health

U. S. Department of Agriculture Division of Botany Washington D. C. March 25th, 1899

Mr. W. Maxwell,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir.—The only information that we have concerning the tua-tua plant Jatropha gossypifolia is contained in a recent letter from the United States Consul at Maracaibo Venezuela inclosing a detailed account of two allied remarkable cures originally described by Father Valderrama a priest residing at Curuca in that country.

Both of these cures came under the immediate attention of the press and were watched carfully by him from time to time. The juice of the leaves only was used and thus in order to be taken internally in the case of two cures each the tree is having been cut off with water before using while he last consisted of two or three of the pure distilled juice. The man in each case was said to be "rightly past". It was stated that after a month's time the disease which was a very malignant form of eight years standing was entirely cured. The abundant juice and the vivid color of the flesh had disappeared and the whole aspect of the man was that of a healthy person.

The details of the other case were not given but the disease was equally if not more malignant and of nearly twenty years standing. The cure was said to be likewise complete.

The milky juice of the bark which is intensely purgative was not used in these cases. It is used to the extent of about six drops as a strong purge in larger doses. It is used to kill frogs. The plant does therefore contain a powerful principle and may cause death if it is not properly administered by a physician.

I do not know of any chemical examination that has been made of any of its various parts. A fluid extract is a compound syrup is made from the bark by a Maracibo druggist according to a formula given by Father Valderrama the priest who noted the above result. We have samples of these preparations which we intend to put into the hands of some American investigator.

We have no information about the cultivation of the plant but presume it will

do best under its natural conditions, which demand a dry sandy soil containing a little clay. It grows five or six feet high in Cucuta.

Very sincerely yours,
FREDERICK V. COVILLE,
Botanist

COURT NOTES.

WADE GETS OFF EASY.

George Wade was sentenced by Judge Gear yesterday to the penitentiary for the term of ten years, the minimum punishment for the crime of manslaughter in the first degree. The court stated that he had conferred with Judge Humphreys in regard to the statute relative to manslaughter, and that under the law Wade could be sentenced for the lowest degree—to two years—as no distinction was made as to the degrees of crime. He did not believe the jury had any more right to find him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree than in the third, as there was nothing to go by in the law.

The case of assault with intent to commit murder was continued to await the return of Harry Evans, an affidavit showing him to be absent from the city, as is also Chester Doyle, having been presented by Mr. Douthitt. Mr. Blitting objected to the continuance of the grounds given but the court overruled the objection, and placed the case at the foot of the calendar.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys and a jury heard the case of Solomon Mahelona vs. L. Kaloulo yesterday. This was a suit involving the title to land at Kapaiahi. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, awarding one-half of the property, which was all that had been claimed in the suit. The following jury heard the case. J. H. Drew, D. B. Renear, G. A. Long, E. Blake, D. M. Ross, E. Devreux, J. T. McGrew, J. L. Cockett, F. Woodbridge, D. Hoapili, W. J. Ordway and T. Homan.

Judge Humphreys will take up the case of John H. Estate vs. Kahinu Mele, ejectment, at the opening of court this morning.

George Davis has dismissed the Hall speedthrift case against George R. Reynolds.

ACHI SUED.

J. Alfred Magoon as trustee has sued W. C. Achi for \$4000 upon property located in Kewalo, and makes grave allegations in his complaint. Plaintiff claims that he bought the property of Achi for \$3000, and defendant told him premises were under mortgage to C. M. Cooke, but the mortgage would be paid and cancelled. That upon said representations plaintiff paid \$4000 and was ready to pay the remaining \$1500 when he learned that Achi had not paid the \$4000 to Cooke for release of the mortgage. Subsequently he tendered \$1500 to Achi with a demand for the release of the mortgage, and also made the same offer to C. M. Cooke, but the latter demands the entire \$5500 before he will consent to the release of the property.

Magoon charges that Achi has fraudulently, and with intent to defraud and cheat the plaintiff, appropriated and converted the money paid by plaintiff to him for the purpose of procuring the cancellation referred to defendant's own use, and therefore plaintiff has been cheated and defrauded out of a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of \$4000, with interest thereon."

Plaintiff further charges that this is a violation of trust, and makes defendant a trustee for plaintiff for the amount paid.

A tender of the remaining \$1500 is made in court, and the court is asked to compel defendant to secure a cancellation of the mortgage or pay to plaintiff the \$4000 with interest and costs.

MORE NEW SUITS.

The First National Bank of Hawaii has brought suit against Kona Sugar Company, Limited, and Clinton J. Hutchins, defendants, and Bishop & Co., bankers, upon a check for \$300 which was made by Hutchins, payable to the Kona Sugar Company Jan. 21, 1901, and afterwards transferred to plaintiff. Petitioner alleged that the check was presented to Bishop & Co. upon whom it was drawn, for payment, which was refused. Judgment is asked against each of defendants for \$500.

Basil M. Damon sues the Territory to establish his fishing rights at Moana. The same parties are concerned in a similar suit in the sea-fishery within the reef at Kalihii.

LATE NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

It is stated that 97,000 bales of Indian cotton are to be shipped from Bombay for Japan during the present month. An additional steamer has been chartered at Bombay in order to carry part of the cargo.

It is generally understood that H. I. H. the Crown Prince has been desirous to travel over European countries and America, and it was reported that his Highness has communicated his desire to His Majesty the Emperor.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to construct a pier 300 yards long and 20 yards wide at Chefun. An English engineer will be engaged to superintend the work which is expected to be completed within two years.

Put for the general weather that has continued for the past few days Tokyo says the Times might have become very cold as was the case on the morning of the 1st of January, the whole city was transformed into something like a big crystal palace.

According to a wire received at Division Headquarter of Manila on Jan. 10 it appears that U. S. Army Transport Wright was stuck on an uncharted rock off the coast of Ruman Island, near Samar on Nov. 2nd and sank in about fifteen minutes. It is believed to be in the first stages of decomposition.

A heavy snowfall is reported from the North. The city of Nagasaki has experienced a snowfall sixteen times in a season with the result that the streets are covered with snow to a depth of a shaku & sun. Traffic is almost suspended and the horses and men have considerable difficulty in negotiating the streets. Such snowfalls have not been experienced for the last twenty-three years.

The representative of the Emperor of Japan at the forthcoming coronation of King Edward will be Prince Komatsu who has been twice to Europe and is especially well known to the British royal family. He will be accompanied by a suite of high officials of the Imperial Japanese Department and prominent military and naval officers, and will leave Japan during April.

The northern parts of Korea are now said to be infested by hundreds of moun-

CHICKENS IN HAWAII--THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES

(Continued from last issue.)

PREVAILING DISEASES.

An attempt is here made to deal only with those diseases which may become epidemic, or which may be frequently met with. Such diseases, therefore, as liver complaint, egg bound, troubles caused by bruises of body or crop, dropsy, peritonitis, or any of the diseases which may be peculiar to a few, will not be discussed. The diseases which are prevalent on these Islands, and which tend to influence the production of chickens to a considerable extent, are colds, catarrh, distemper, sore head, pneumonia, light attacks of diarrhoea, cancer in the mouth, cholera, and those enemies of the chicken yard which promote diseases—lice, worms, mosquitoes, etc.

The remedies which have proved more or less effectual in the treatment of sore head, are antiseptics, followed by healing treatments. The choice of these different remedies depends largely on the individual who handles the patient, and the matter of cost plays no small part in the selection. It is hardly to be expected that a chicken grower who has but a few fowls for domestic use will expend as much money or time as one who is making his living by his poultry yards; nor can it be expected that all growers will be able to have finely equipped houses, runs and hospitals. It is for these reasons that several remedies are recommended.

Sanitary measures will apply to all cases. When a chick is discovered with the characteristic eruption, even though it be very minute, remove the bird at once to some place where the rest of the flock cannot come in contact with its food, water or excrement. The houses in which the diseased bird has been roosting, and even the yards and fences, should be immediately subjected to a thorough disinfection. One of the best ways of disinfecting is to clean the houses, yards and fences with scalding water, after which a coat of whitewash should be applied. Disinfectants, such as a dilute solution (from 3 to 4 per cent) of carbolic acid mixed with whitewash, or with hot water before the whitewash is put on, will be found effectual. A liberal spray of Bordeaux mixture (lime, 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds, and water, 24 gallons) will be found beneficial. The refuse from the acetylene generator is another cleansing agent. Turpentine, tar, or washes of tar, sheep dip, or a solution of whale oil soap may be used.

The flock of apparently healthy birds should be looked after at once. The disease may be checked at this point if proper care is taken. Each chick should be examined daily, and if found infected must be instantly removed.

The head should be rubbed with carbolic vaseline or sulphur ointment,

and a general tonic given in the water or food, such as a little sulphur, sulphate of iron, or Douglas' mixture. After the flock has been attended to, which is of first consideration, the diseased bird may claim attention.

On the patient, if thoroughly infected with the malady, will be found large scabs covering the side of the head, or perhaps an eye. Wash the head in warm water or soapsuds, thereby loosening the scabs. If these are not developed enough to loosen, the water softens them and removes the pus, which is a source of contagion. A carbolic salve can then be applied to heal the sore. If the bird has sufficient vitality it will survive and grow to be a strong fowl. Potassium permanganate (1 dram to 5 ounces of water) is sometimes used with good results, the scabs being painted with the remedy after careful washing. A dilute solution of silver nitrate (8 grains to 1 ounce of water) can be used in the same manner. Sulphate of copper (1 dram to one-half pint of water) has a place here, and also tincture of iodin. These latter remedies may prove severe and must be handled with great care. Carbolic ointment seems to be in favor with many breeders. Dipping the diseased head in warm salt water cures more or less effectively. Other poultrymen have recourse to the ointments made of the oxides of mercury and zinc. Another remedy which suggests itself is peroxide of hydrogen (3 per cent solution in water). Some poultry raisers have had good results from the use of glycerin containing 2 per cent of carbolic acid. As stated in Salmon's Diseases of Poultry, tincture of iodin, either alone or mixed with 10 per cent of carbolic acid, is rather a severe remedy and one to be applied only after other treatments have proved ineffectual. During treatment tonics and stimulants must be used. The bird must have food forced down it, if too weak to eat, or if it is afraid of blindness it cannot find the food placed before it.

The disease is due to a parasitic fungus which attacks the chicken in the most unprotected parts of the body, especially around the head and eyes. The first symptoms of the trouble are manifested by the appearance of a very small pimple or eruption of the skin about the ear or eye, or perhaps the bill. This grows so slowly and inconveniences the chicken so little that the breeder rarely takes note of it. Later, another eruption makes its appearance, perhaps adjacent to this or perhaps on the other side of the head. Meanwhile, the first has developed into a large, scabby wart, which spreads day by day, and yet the patient does not appear to suffer greatly. The eyes then become covered with the scab, and decline sets in. The bird is not able to find its food or water; a slow siege of starvation follows, and a combination of diseases attacks it, colds and roup being among the most important. Finally death comes to the weak, starving patient. The eyes are often forced out of their sockets, and the sight is certainly a painful and disgusting one. Whole flocks are sometimes lost by the ravages of this disease, and the fact that it is contagious renders it very difficult to handle.

PREVENTIVES AND REMEDIES.

Since the disease is caused by a fungus, anything on which the spores can live will be a source of infection. The disease germs may not necessarily be confined to the body of the chicken, but probably exist also in the rubbish and sweepings from unclean houses. It is certain that the excrement of infected birds will transmit the disease. At this time, too, the chicken is still trying to huddle under its mother, and must therefore come in immediate contact with its felows. The filth on the mother may be a harbor for the germs, although she may be resistant enough to avoid inoculation, while the brood, with their bare necks, and mosquito-bitten heads, are subjects on which the fungus may find good conditions for growth. The chick, once diseased, becomes a constant menace to the rest of the flock. It drinks the same water, eats from the same trough or pan and is bitten by lice and mosquitoes which then attack a healthy bird, and in time the whole flock may become infected. The disease needs more attention in that people do not usually observe the trouble until the second stage of development. This is quite natural, as it is a flock of small chickens. It is difficult to detect one which may be an exception to the herd, more so than a p. n. head, but this is the case when the bird should be detected and removed from the flock. All the birds must be examined.

gently study ancient and modern history, politics and Western sciences, so that they may become scholars of ability, for the benefit of themselves and the Government, and that the Chancellor of the Academy examine the members on the said subjects once in every month and report the results to the Throne."

While this was the great event of the day there were other receptions which attracted scores of the best known business folk of the city. The most largely attended perhaps was that of Li Ahlo, at his handsome home in Nuuanu Valley. There were all kinds of entertainments and refreshments for guests and these were legion, both Chinese and foreign.

At the home of Lee Chu in Palama there was also a largely attended reception, which kept the new residence of the host filled with guests for several hours. While these were the largest, perhaps, they were not by any means the only ones, for in every store and home there was a constant stream of visitors.

The official new year began at midnight last night. The Consulate and the residence of the Vice Consul and many of the men of the conservative wing of the local colony were alight and the welcome to the coming of the year, while perhaps not so noisy, was none the less hearty. The event of today will be the reception at the Consulate, where the friends of the officials will be received at noon. Consul Yang Wei Pin requested that the band be sent to the society rooms yesterday, owing to the fact that although the unofficial day it was nevertheless the most generally accepted and would be attended by many of the business folks. While the reception at his residence will be more quiet, it will be none the less hearty, and the attendance of his friends will be great.

Last evening, there were often heard sounds of crackers, but in general the time for rejoicing in the quiet way was in their own homes with cards and dominoes and samshu and confetti.

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CHINESE CELEBRATE

A Great Reception at the United Society.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Hundreds of men and women, representatives of the best business houses and the most curious elements of the city's life as well, passed through the reception room of the Chinese United Society yesterday and paid the compliments of the season to the officers and members of that organization. While Berger's men played tuneful melodies upon the balcony, swiftness and careful service placed before the scores of visitors refreshments and the congratulations which were extended showed the hearty feeling for the men of the Oriental community.

From 11 to 1 o'clock the procession passed through the great room which had been decorated for the occasion especially, and which was filled with the fragrance of lilies, the bouquets of wine and the heavy odor of the confections which were massed about the tables of the room. The officers of the society, dressed for the occasion, which was one of great ceremony to them, received the guests standing in front of their decorated chairs. The place of

